

## The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 a year.

All Unsigned Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

Uptown Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 519 East Broad Street.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

## THE CITY DEBT.

On January 1, 1904, bonds of the city of Richmond amounting to \$401,755 face value, and bearing six per cent. interest, will fall due, and the Council is trying to determine which is the best of several plans suggested for retiring them. If our sinking fund, which was created not later than 1867, had been properly husbanded and allowed to compound, it is estimated that it would have been quite sufficient to retire these bonds and other bonds of the city as they fall due from year to year. City Accountant McCarthy estimates that in 1938 this fund should have been \$2,264,651, which would have reduced the city debt to \$1,006,000, whereas there were actually in the sinking fund only \$800 of the city of Fredericksburg bonds, and due bills of the city of Richmond amounting to \$70,000. These due bills, representing that amount of money which the city had borrowed from the sinking fund for current expenses. It is very clear from this that the sinking fund was miserably mismanaged, but that is an error of the past, and need not here be discussed. In 1897 Mr. McCarthy called attention to the deplorable condition of the sinking fund, and the Council at once took steps to provide for the fund according to law. Since that time the city has regularly paid into the sinking fund one per centum per annum, as required by the charter, and the fund now amounts to \$500,000. The city is under peculiar obligations to Mr. McCarthy for the service rendered in this connection. If he had done nothing else for the city during his term of office, he would not have served it vain.

For the retirement of the bonds which will fall due on January 1st, and from time to time thereafter, two plans are now under consideration, the one known as the Crenshaw plan and the other as the McCarthy plan. The fundamental difference between the two plans is that Mr. Crenshaw proposes to use a part of the present sinking fund in retiring the bonds falling due, while Mr. McCarthy proposes to preserve the fund intact. Mr. Crenshaw proposes an ordinance under which the Auditor of the city is instructed to issue not exceeding \$500,000 of registered bonds of the city of Richmond, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and maturing thirty-four years after date. He is further instructed to sell so much of this issue as shall, together with the premiums derived from such sale, aggregate \$500,000, this sum being the face value of the six per cent. bonds maturing January 1, 1904, less quota of sinking fund applicable thereto. To provide for the redemption of the new bonds thus issued, he proposes that the sinking fund quota shall commence, and the first payment be made thereon by the Auditor January 1, 1904, and shall be at the rate of one and a half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in advance for thirty-four years.

Mr. Crenshaw contends that a part of the sinking fund now on hand is applicable to the extinguishment of the maturing bonds, and he ascertains this quota to be \$48,461. The bonds maturing between January 1, 1904, and January 1, 1914, amount to \$2,302,567.99. After that time no bonds again mature until 1920. The total bonded debt of the city is \$7,227,382.90. Mr. Crenshaw shows that under his plan the debt reduction in eleven years will be \$309,625, and the sinking fund reduction \$24,857.77. But he shows that by accretion the total sinking fund at the end of that time will be \$877,753.34. He also shows a reduction in interest charges by substituting low-priced bonds for high-priced bonds of \$30,392.63, or to put it in tabulated form:

The total reduction in the debt is	\$309,625.00
The total amount paid out of the sinking fund for redemption is	\$24,857.77
The total saved to the city in interest charge due to lowering the rate of interest and to reducing the debt is	\$20,392.63
The total amount added to the sinking fund in the eleven years	\$877,753.34
To which add balance of sinking fund on hand in 1904 and not touched	\$500,000.00
Total sinking fund in 1914	\$1,377,753.34

Mr. Crenshaw adds:

This is true with no calculation of interest earned by the sinking fund, and represents only the contributions made by the future councils on the basis of percentage on the debt.

This plan provides an average annual increase of the sinking fund, over what is now put into it, of \$7,524.47 during the next eleven years.

It provides an average annual saving of \$75,572.96 in interest charge. Reduction of expense to that amount.

It provides an average annual reduction of \$28,329 in the public debt. It pays off the debt gradually in easy installments.

It provides to maintain the sinking fund

requirements of the bonds issued prior to this year, according to the charter of the city, viz: One per cent. per annum. It provides a sinking fund for the new bonds that will absolutely pay the bonds when they fall due.

It provides, after 1914, for an annual saving in interest of \$88,137.15, which will be used to pay the bonds when they fall due, and after that, should the Council see fit to renew all of the bonds maturing, a still greater saving will be realized.

We now come to the McCarthy plan. As already stated, the sinking fund now amounts to \$800,000, and is increasing, besides interest, at the rate of \$73,000 per annum, the total increase being about \$114,000 per annum. Mr. McCarthy proposes to increase the sinking fund quota to one and one-quarter per cent. per annum, which would yield \$800,000 per annum. He contends that the \$800,000 now on hand ought to remain intact and grow by accretion of compound interest until the year 1920, and he asserts that if this fund is preserved from reduction, diversion or dissipation, and the city continues to contribute the annual quota for redemption already suggested, in the meantime refunding all the bonds which mature between now and 1914, the city will be able, on and after January 1, 1920, to hand to every bondholder, on the maturity of his bonds, a check for his money.

As already stated, from 1914 until 1920 there are no maturities, and any fund which the city accumulates between now and 1914 will have six years' growth without any call upon it for redemption. He asserts that actual calculations, based upon actuarial tables and four per cent. investments, demonstrate that when the first maturities of 1920 are presented for payment the commissioners will be able to settle them by check, and continue to do so until the last bonds, maturing in 1930, are wiped out.

And he adds:

The bonds which we issue between this date and 1914 for refunding purposes, having thirty-four years to run, will begin to mature in 1938, and will mature at intervals for fourteen years longer; but the plan we hope to inaugurate, which provides for all maturities from now until 1920, will also provide for the payment of the maturities from now until 1920, and will be ready and able to take care of the redemption of the proposed issues between now and 1914 as they mature. The calculations, with the aid of tables, are simple and reliable, and cannot be questioned. If the plan now in contemplation is adopted, and adhered to, the payment of our debt as it matures is absolutely provided for, redemption will commence in 1920 and continue regularly and completely until 1930, when the present debt would be annihilated, and the city able to issue millions for improvements, or, if it has chosen to do so, will have issued, in lieu of bonds redeemed, and will have used in great improvements, millions corresponding to the amount of the redemptions that have been made. And in addition to this, the sinking fund will be able to buy every bond of the new issues; not, of course, the refunding issues, as the city issues them, within the legal limit, and so can hold up the market to any fair and reasonable price.

His tabulated statement is as follows:

On hand in sinking fund—January 1, 1904	\$500,000
Interest at four per cent. compounded for eleven years	431,200
	\$1,231,200
\$500,000 annual sinking fund accretion for eleven years at four per cent. compound interest	1,302,340
Offset to debt at end of eleven years	\$2,433,540

By the same calculation, based on three and a half per cent. instead of four per cent. interest, he shows that the total offset would be \$2,392,150 in eleven years. He further shows that by 1920 the total offset would be in round numbers \$3,000,000, which is about half the debt, and that under his plan the sinking fund will continue to pay the debt as it matures.

Such is a simple, if not altogether satisfactory, statement of the two plans. We have not undertaken to verify the figures, but each gentleman claims that his calculations are accurate. The City Attorney has advised the Council that "the charter requires, as to the bonds which mature January 1, 1904, whether they are a part of what is called in section 65 'the present existing debt of the city,' or a part of the debt which was contracted after July 1st, 1870, that such part of the present sinking fund which arose from or was created by reason of the setting apart of the annual appropriations to that fund from the city's revenues on account of the debt which matures January 1, 1904, must be applied to the payment of said debt which falls due at that date."

The City Attorney contends, on the other hand, not only that the charter does not require this, but that it would be illegal for the Council to use any part of the present sinking fund to meet the maturities of January 1, 1904. That is a question of construction which we shall not presume to decide. But it does seem to us that, if it may be legally done, it would be wise and prudent to allow the present sinking fund to remain intact and to create a new sinking fund from time to time for the new bonds that shall be issued to retire the old, adding the accretion from year to year to our "nest egg," and so let the sinking fund compound for at least ten years to come—in point of fact, for sixteen years—for after 1914 there will be no more maturities for six years. If that plan be adopted and scrupulously adhered to, our debt will be provided for beyond a peradventure, and without imposing any additional burden upon the tax-payers. If this plan had been adhered to from 1867 until the present time, we could easily meet our obligations by drawing upon the sinking fund. But by encroaching upon that fund from time to time, it was, as we have seen, in 1897 nearly exhausted. Now that we have gotten in the right way, now that we are annually paying into the sinking fund its just dues, now that we have come to regard it as a sacred fund, it would be a misfortune, in the opinion of The Times-Dispatch, to take a dollar out of it at this time for any purpose whatever.

## THE CRATER REUNION.

Many Confederate veterans and not a few volunteers of the present day will assemble at Petersburg on Friday next to commemorate the battle of the "Crater" or "Mine," as the Federals usually call it. July the 30th was the anniversary of that bloody and unique conflict, but arrangements could not be made for its

observance then, and another time was accordingly fixed for it. The programme outlined for the occasion is interesting, and the proverbial hospitality of the Cockade City may be confidently relied upon. So we cannot but predict that both old and young who attend will have a day of enjoyment.

The mine was exploded about 4:42 A. M. on July 30, 1864. Lee was then confronting Grant before Richmond and Petersburg. The better to serve his purpose Grant had made formidable movements of troops on the north side of the James, and to offset them, Lee had shifted many of his brigades from Petersburg to this side of the James. And so the Confederates had only about 13,000 soldiers in and around Petersburg on the day in question, while 65,000 Federals were at hand under Meade and Burnside to be used. If needed, in the attack on Petersburg. It happened, however, that the greater number of them were not brought into action; the way not having been opened for them by their charging columns, as had been planned.

The mine was constructed under the immediate supervision of General Pleasanton. Practically speaking, it was a tunnel dug from the Federal to the Confederate line, and was 511 feet in length. It was so located that the work upon it—necessarily slow—could be done without the knowledge of the Confederates. The Confederates, however, had some inkling of the design of the enemy, and accordingly they countermined to some extent, but this countermining was after a while discontinued owing to the arduous services in the trenches demanded of the Confederate troops, and the lack of proper tools.

When finished the mine or tunnel terminated beneath what was called Elliott's salient, and deep down in the ground were placed 350 kegs—3,000 pounds of gunpowder—where, when fired, uplifted a great mass of earth, and killed the sleeping garrison, consisting of 26 men.

The explosion made an opening in the earth where the salient had been, 135 feet long, 97 feet broad and from 25 to 30 feet deep, with sloping sides. The shock was so great that it was felt for miles around.

The Confederate lines for some distance to the right and left were, of course, thrown into confusion, and the charging column of the Federals though in formation in a ravine and ready to make an advance, was thrown into such tumult that it did not move for ten minutes.

The Federal plan was to follow up the explosion by sending forward through the gap thus made in the Confederate lines, column after column of infantry. They believed they would have little opposition and they schemed to rush forward to Cemetery Hill and seize the city. So far their plan had succeeded very well. Now almost innumerable mortars and pieces of artillery on the Federal side belched forth shot and shell on the advance lines in order to cover the Confederates' lines in order to cover the advance of their infantry divisions. The start across the field was made. The first column might have easily passed through our broken works and, indeed, might the second, but both went forward without spirit and hesitatingly and both sought shelter in the "Crater." They feared a hot reception should they go farther. A third column passed beyond the Crater, but the Confederates had by that time rallied, and drove it back with severe loss. Then the blacks of Ferrero's division were rushed forward only to be hurled back in disorder.

Meanwhile the Crater—that horrid pit-hole in the ground—was rammed and crammed with those Federals who had foolishly sought shelter there. Into this trap of their own setting, thousands met their death. Floods of pieces, mortars, rifle shots and bayonets, all were used upon them. At last the Confederates' line having been cleared of all the enemy who had advanced, an order was given to cease firing, and the men in the Crater hoisted a white flag and surrendered.

There was much glory won that day by Mahone's Brigade and by other troops from Virginia and other States. As a consequence, Mahone was promoted from brigadier-general to major-general; Weisiger, from colonel to brigadier-general; and Girardey, from captain on Mahone's staff to brigadier-general.

This victory greatly elated the Confederates, while the Federals were correspondingly depressed by it. General Grant, who had never been much in favor of it characterized it as a miserable Federal failure, and well he might, for he lost 5,000 men there, including 1,100 prisoners. The affair became the subject of a congressional investigation at Washington, in which there was much crimination and recrimination. General Liddle, who was in command of the first charging column was made the chief scapegoat of the occasion. His conduct was described as cowardly in the extreme.

Of all the many historic localities in or near Petersburg "the Crater" possesses the most unfading interest. It is the objective point of every tourist, for it holds a unique place in military annals. It is without a rival in its class. No wonder, then, the Confederate survivors of that wonderful victory should wish to reassemble upon that field and recount the adventures of that day. They have much to be proud of. There they showed themselves proof against shock and surprise, and untroubled though facing terrible odds. There, indeed, they plucked the flower safety—safety for Petersburg—out of the nettle danger.

## COMMANDEER CHRISTIAN.

The Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans of Virginia has honored itself in electing Judge George L. Christian to the position of grand commander. Judge Christian is a devout Confederate. He quit fighting when the war closed and he is loyal to the flag of his country. But he is true to his old love, he entertains no sort of doubt that the Confederate cause was right, and he has no regrets for the part which he took in the struggle. Down in his heart he feels he regrets that the South did not win. But that is his own private affair. Judge Christian has been a most active

and a most useful member of the Grand Camp. His labor on the History Committee has been untiring, and his management has been able and eminently successful. His report is printed in to-day's paper, and is a valuable contribution to Confederate literature.

As Grand Commander he will serve the camp as well as he has served in other departments of the organization, and the interests of the veterans will be safe in his hands.

## A REAL RACE.

Sir Thomas Lipton has retired from the leadership of the international yacht race scheme in favor of the Emperor of Germany. Sir Thomas has withdrawn his offer of a cup, and leaves the field—the ocean, rather—open to William. So much has been agreed upon; the rest will be arranged between the Atlantic Yacht Club or the New York Yacht Club and the Emperor's representatives.

The turn things have taken should be gratifying to people on both sides of the Atlantic. Sir Thomas could well afford to yield in favor of His Majesty. Though a brave, generous, worthy Briton, he cannot be regarded by the British as their mascot. He may fit out a yacht and enter the race, but the whole burden and responsibility will no longer be upon him. Nor will his purse be again taxed on this account so severely as it has been.

As we understand it, next year's race is to be across the ocean. The wish of His Majesty is to develop a strong, substantial, serviceable, seagoing yacht—one that will be of practical value. The yachts which have appeared in late years in the races off Sandy Hook have been adapted to racing in calm weather, and to nothing else. They have not been seaworthy. This fact has been generally recognized, and the result was that the public on both sides of the water were glad when they heard that Sir Thomas had offered a cup for a trans-Atlantic race. Now Sir Thomas makes way for William, and this he does under circumstances that are creditable to both gentlemen. Congratulations all around are in order.

## THE WILLING VICTIM.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified." John 17:19.

Here are two sanctifications spoken of, very distinguishable from, yet intimately connected with each other—the sanctification of Christ, and the sanctification of Christians. Let this exercise turn on the sanctification of Christ: "For their sakes I sanctify myself."

Here the word to sanctify does not mean to renovate or purify, but to consecrate or devote. He could not be sanctified in the former sense, because his nature was not depraved or defiled by sin. But, under the law, when persons or things were dedicated to God, they were considered as hallowed or holy, and to use them for any common purpose was to profane them. Thus the Sabbath was sanctified, with the vessels thereof. Thus Jesus devoted himself to the service of God in the salvation of sinners. "Lo, said he, I come to do thy will, O God. I consecrate myself to be an atonement, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. I will suffer, the just for the unjust, and bring them nigh, who were once far off, by my blood." Here he displays the exceeding riches of his grace in his kindness towards us.

For, observe the voluntariness of the consecration. He does not say, "I am sanctified, but, 'I sanctify myself.' He was not passive in the business, neither was he compelled. No man, says he, taketh my life from me; I lay it down of myself. He made himself of no reputation. It was, therefore, with him a matter of the freest choice and the fullest purpose. A man walking by the side of a river may see a fellow-creature in danger of drowning, and may plunge in to save him, and perish himself in the attempt. He may be considered as falling a sacrifice to his kindness, but the sacrifice was only eventual, not designed. Nothing was accidental in the sufferings of Christ; nothing was unforeseen; he assumed our nature, and entered our world for this very end. "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many."

Observe, also, the relativeness of the consecration: "For their sakes I sanctify myself"; not his own. He had no sin of his own to expiate. He was, therefore, cut off, but not for himself. He was stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted; but he was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and by his stripes we are healed. And he suffered not only for our sakes, but in our stead. His death was not only for our good, but for our redemption; and we are expressly assured that he redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. He was, therefore, a true and proper sacrifice for sin. As such he was typified by the sacrifices under the law. The people were guilty. The high priest confessed their sins, and laid his hands on the head of the victim, and, having thus transferred their guilt to the substitute, he slew the victim, and taking the blood in a basin, entered the holiest of all, and sprinkled the mercy-seat, and burned incense, and then came forth and blessed the absorbed congregation. And thus once in the end of the world Christ appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself, and then entered the holy place, there to appear in the presence of God for us; and to them that look for him will be come forth and appear a second time without sin unto salvation.

Nor must we forget the expensiveness of the dedication. This it is not in our power to estimate. We must possess the same feelings, and bear the same load, before language or imagination, however lively, can enable us to do anything like justice to the sufferings he endured. The history is not indeed silent. It tells how he was born in a stable and laid in a manger; became a man of sorrows; had not where to lay his head; endured the contradiction of sinners against himself; bore every kind of reproach, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. But a veil

is drawn over his internal anguish. What, before human treachery or violence had yet seized him, made him to be sore amazed, and very heavy? What led him to say, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death," while his sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood, falling to the ground? How well, blessed Jesus, mayst thou say, "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold, and see if ever there was sorrow like unto mine, which is done unto me, where-with the Lord hath afflicted me in the day of his fierce anger."

Finally, let us keep in mind the unworthiness and vileness of the subjects on whose behalf he thus devoted himself. We read of benefactors; but how few of them have ever exercised self-denial! And when they have made sacrifices, for whom have they suffered? Men have hazarded their lives in the field; they have been wounded; they have been slain. But they bled and died for their country, their friends, their families. But "when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly. For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die. But God commendeth his love towards us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." Here every Christian will look at his character and his own life; he will review his years of ungenerosity, his omissions of duty, his actual offenses, his heart doubtful above all things and desperately wicked, his depraved nature, itself shapen in iniquity and conceived in sin; and can he only glance at this, and not exclaim, with self-abasement and wonder:

"Was it for crimes that I had done,  
He groined upon the tree?  
Amazing pity, grace unknown,  
And love beyond degree!"

It is a good thing to keep up the voting habit, and though the opposition to the Democratic ticket in Richmond seems insignificant, patriotic citizens would do well to make the majority for the Democratic nominees as large as possible next Tuesday. If you exercise your voting privilege on small occasions, you will never be caught napping on great occasions. Ergo, you should vote on Tuesday next.

Certain street car lines in Chicago find that flitting has become so common between the girls and the conductors and motormen, they have made a rule that they will hereafter employ no unmarried men under twenty-five years of age. This idea may be a good one, but we have doubt about whether the age limit is properly placed. It would be safer to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "seventy-five."

Henrico is high up on the list. Election returns from it will be awaited here in Richmond next Tuesday night with as much interest as those from the State of Maryland and the city of New York. With numerous people hereabout Brauer and Todd cut quite as great a figure as Low and McClellan or Warfield and Williams.

We shouldn't wonder if the report of the Virginia Confederate History Committee causes considerable flitting all along the line, and the danger is that when each Southern State gets down to proving its quota of troops we may show that the South was nearer the North's numerical strength than we have ever before dreamed of.

Good cooks are very essential to a successful session of a synod, conference or general association, at least Charlottesville thinks so, and the Charlottesville head is usually very level.

The aurora borealis ought not to have slighted old Virginia this time, and maybe it didn't; but coming in daylight, we failed to recognize it.

Mr. Mark Hanna is also pleased that the festivities are over, and this without special reference to the results which are to come on later—two days later.

Yes, George. There are some other men running for some other offices in the county of Henrico. Brauer and Todd are not the whole push.

They called that thing which closed in New York last night a "hurricane campaign." It was a cyclone in old Haneracker.

The hunting season, according to law, opens to-day, but Johnnie will be a bad boy if he gets his gun on the Sabbath.

October was prolific in rainy, Saturdays and Sundays. November, it is hoped, will improve the prospect.

The "cyclone" that was central in Henrico Friday night was not the whole storm. There were others.

Dowie needs to be restored some himself. He claims he is not the son of his father.

Newport News folks will be lonesome to-day, and no doubt they will enjoy it not a little.

As a healer, Prophet Dowie is not an eminent success, although he is pretty well healed himself.

T. Johnson's circus aggregation will winter-quarter in Cleveland, as usual.

Dowie may get a better show in Gotham now, that the campaign is over.

## Woodward &amp; Son,

## LUMBER.

HARDWOODS, MAHOGANY,

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE.

Rough and Dressed.

Yards Covering Seven Acres.

Main Office—Ninth &amp; Arch Sts.

**DRINK**  
**Pepsi-Cola**  
DELICIOUS - HEALTHFUL  
The Ideal Brain Tonic. The most delightful beverage. Relieves Mental and Physical Exhaustion. Specific for Indigestion. Will not produce wakefulness or nervousness.  
**5c at All Soda Fountains.**

Events of the Week  
Under Brief Review.

In some parts of the country the past week has been made exceedingly lively in political circles. In Virginia we are winding up a very dull and insipid campaign for the Legislature. The members of the General Assembly to be elected next Tuesday will take their seats in January. It is a foregone conclusion that it will be overwhelming Democracy. In our sister State of Maryland there is a close race for Governor and other State offices, with the chances at the close of the campaign decidedly in favor of the Democratic nominees. In Ohio the Democrats are making a vigorous fight to get control of the Legislature, so as to elect Mr. Clarke to the United States Senate, thereby retiring the Hon. Mark Hanna from the political arena. They have a fighting chance for this, although they have no hope of electing Tom Johnson Governor of the State.

At the same time, however, taken in the contest in New York city, where Tammany is making a desperate effort to regain control of the city government, and George B. McClellan, Mayor in the place of Mayor Low, however, the indications are that Low will be re-elected.

Municipal corruption has reached virtuous Iowa, and the grand jury of Des Moines is about to indict several persons for grafting and inducing city officials. Sixteen true bills were found against many members of the police department.

The charges against George B. McClellan, Mayor in the place of Mayor Low, however, the indications are that Low will be re-elected.

A startling announcement from Washington is to the effect that the servants and attendants about the White House will henceforth wear livery. This is a modest livery, consisting of a blue suit with nickel buttons. To people who yet dote on the ancient Jeffersonian simplicity of dress, this is a very startling innovation because some sort of a livery or uniform seems necessary in order that strangers at the White House may be able to identify them by consulting men whose business it is to know.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who made the opening prayer at the late Republican national convention, is said to be the choice of Cardinal Gibbons to receive the red hat of a cardinal. He was born in Ireland in 1831, and was coadjutor bishop of St. Louis in 1884. However, there comes what purports to be a pretty well authenticated report from Rome that the next day after the election of the new Pope, these United States, but from Brazil. His name has not yet been announced.

A St. Petersburg newspaper, the "Novoye Vermya," has printed a letter from a contributor, presumably a military contributor, about the Japanese army. He writes that the Japanese army is a very high rating, therein agreeing with all the experts who saw them in China. Physically they leave a good deal to be desired, he says. The infantry have, indeed, shown wonderful endurance in summer heat; winter cold will be a very different proposition for them. He also writes that the Japanese army, according to this Russian critic, is the poorly mounted and not very well trained cavalry.

The registration of Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles from the navy causes surprise, as he has been generally regarded as a retired man. He is retaining his present duty as chief constructor of the navy during the remainder of his active career. He is head of the bureau of construction until October 7, 1920, as he was born in 1853. Mr. Bowles will now become the head of the bureau of construction of the large new shipbuilding company, which takes its name from the Fore River in Quincy, Mass., where its headquarters are located. His salary will be more than double the \$5,500 which he received as a bureau chief of the navy.

For no other reason perhaps than that they have heard nothing to the contrary, the South and the North are both doing things and a peaceful solution of the Russian-Japanese troubles. But it is reported that the Japanese elders decided at their meeting recently held to press Russia for a definite conclusion. The matter of peace or war in the far East is, therefore, as open as it was two months ago.

No intelligent observer pretends to understand the ways of the Chinese stock market. It is a mystery to the spread of the announcement that the Amalgamated had shut down its entire Montana works and that the miners were on strike. The shut-down subsidiary companies shared in the advance, while outside companies, which are small at worst, were also going up because they were at work.

There was a curious and entirely unexplained commotion down in Mississippi the other day. Mr. Dunbar Rowland, who is the director of the department of agriculture, and as such is the chief of Mississippi's hall of fame, called for a picture of Thomas B. Reed to be placed in the hall of fame. Reed is a one-roomed man, and his picture is a small one. Immediately a howl went up all over the State and the way the country newspapers were being sent to the printer, it was a caution, and the way they were sent to the printer, it was a caution. Mr. Rowland was waiting to put his picture in Mississippi's Capitol was something terrible even for Mississippi papers. Mr. Rowland's picture was a small one. The Thomas B. Reed whose picture was really wanted was born in Kentucky, but practiced law in Natchez and Vicksburg, and was Attorney General of Mississippi, and United States Senator from 1850 to 1859, when he died.

The current number of Pearson's Magazine publishes an interesting story of the famous Tilden-Hayes electoral commission of 1877, written by David S. Barry. At that time a page in the Senate. The writer not only covers the story of the commission and the events leading up to it, but gives many interesting personal recollections of the men who played leading roles in the great political drama. Mr. Barry is a well-known journalist, and the story is a very interesting one. The Thomas B. Reed whose picture was really wanted was born in Kentucky, but practiced law in Natchez and Vicksburg, and was Attorney General of Mississippi, and United States Senator from 1850 to 1859, when he died.

The current number of Pearson's Magazine publishes an interesting story of the famous Tilden-Hayes electoral commission of 1877, written by David S. Barry. At that time a page in the Senate. The writer not only covers the story of the commission and the events leading up to it, but gives many interesting personal recollections of the men who played leading roles in the great political drama. Mr. Barry is a well-known journalist, and the story is a very interesting one. The Thomas B. Reed whose picture was really wanted was born in Kentucky, but practiced law in Natchez and Vicksburg, and was Attorney General of Mississippi, and United States Senator from 1850 to 1859, when he died.

Trend of Thought  
In Dixie Land

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The fact that Mr. Roosevelt does not want a congressional investigation of the postoffice scandals is the best possible reason why such an investigation should be made.

Chattanooga Times: Of course, there was nothing wrong in Mr. Bryan being a legatee under the Bennett will, but he would certainly have appeared to better advantage if some other attorney had drawn up the document. Mr. Bennett, however, had a right